

Agricultural Publications.

There is nothing more indicative of the advancement made in agricultural matters than the increase in number and the improvement in quality of the agricultural papers of the country, and especially in the South. We have upon our table three Southern agricultural monthlies which rank among the best in the whole country, each not yet a year old.

The *Carolina Farmer*, published in this city, *The Reconstructed Farmer*, published in Tarboro, and *The Southern Agriculturist*, published in Augusta and Savannah, for August, are all filled with the choicest and most practical information for the farmer, and have the appearance of being well sustained. The prejudice to "book-farming," which formerly obtained to a great extent among our farmers, is fast dying out. When good theory is joined with intelligent experience the best results will assuredly follow.

Proscription.

The day of political proscription has passed and the days of the party of proscription are indeed numbered. It has been weighed in the balances and been found wanting. It could hardly be expected that a government founded upon religious and political toleration could long be under the control of those who ignored the latter entirely and were making gigantic strides towards usurping the former.

Since the close of the war the history of the Radical party has been the repetition of proscriptions of the most intolerant character. Political victories have been heralded as endorsements of their course, and political defeats have been robbed of their significance by a refusal of recognition and by the imposition of new and more degrading proscriptions. For upwards of four years their lips have deceitfully uttered peace, while their hearts concealed the deepest hatred and their actions have kept alive the spirit of warfare. During this time the Southern people have been patient, but not uninterested, sufferers. Their utter helplessness was as ineffectual as the honesty of their acquiescence in the results of the war, to appease the cowardly malignity which rankled in the breasts of the dominant politicians. We knew this bitter and relentless spirit of hatred and proscription would run its course and react upon its authors.

It now seems to have culminated and the reaction has begun in earnest. States have spoken in thunder tones, the reverberations of which are heard among the mountains of West Virginia and along the plains of Missouri, frightening the adherents of proscription in those two States, where its blighting power is still felt.

With the results in Virginia and Tennessee it may well be claimed that the day of white disfranchisement and test-oath proscriptions are gone. No party can refuse to acknowledge the significance of these verdicts. No power can resist such a torrent. Whatever be the name of the party which triumphs in the future politics of the country, be it Democrat or Republican, or a new organization, its success will be accomplished through the toleration and liberality of its principles.

The good effects of these late elections are already apparent. In Missouri a party is forming under the leadership of Senator HASTINGS, who has been proscribed because he refused to vote for the conviction of President Johnson under the partisan articles of impeachment, the watchword of which is political toleration. The proscribed whites of that oppressed State, as was the case in Tennessee, look on with anxious interest, while the sympathies of the civilized world will cheer them in their work. Even West Virginia, where proscription has been most unrelenting, begins to awaken under the generous impulses which have taken hold of other States. Almost every Republican paper in the State is now opposed to the future enforcement of test oaths, and we have no doubt political toleration will whiten the centurion of West Virginia at the next ensuing election.

It is not to be supposed that this movement will stop here. The party lines in Pennsylvania and Ohio are as closely drawn upon this issue as in Virginia and Tennessee. The adherents of GEARY in Pennsylvania, and HAYS in Ohio, the Radical candidates for Governor in those States, looked upon the success of WELLS and STOKES as significant of their own. Their defeat has been denounced as the result of "rebel" support, intimidation and fraud, and in their behalf have the elections in Mississippi and Texas been delayed until their own States have voted.

The following Rules and Regulations were adopted for the government of the Fair:

It was resolved that the thanks of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association be given to the donors of the Fair Grounds donated to them by the County Commissioners, and hereby tender their thanks to the following firms and individuals for their liberal and timely aid in that behalf. They acknowledge the following subscriptions to wit:

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limits of the city, upon which they are erecting the necessary improvements. For this donation they have expressed their gratitude to the county of New Hanover through the Commissioners. By the liberality of a portion of our citizens, a large number yet remaining to be seen, they are in possession of means to begin the work of construction, and we have no doubt the remainder will assist them to complete it. This opportunity will be afforded during the early Fall.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Executive Committee published elsewhere, that upon the payment of twenty-five dollars a person becomes a life member, and with his immediate family, is entitled to the privileges of the Association, including the Fair, during his life. We hope that many of our citizens will avail themselves of this opportunity to aid the Association and secure the privileges which accrue. The money received now will be of much more service than any future receipts. It can be expended more advantageously and will go far towards the permanent improvement of the grounds.

We also direct attention to the correspondence in regard to the "Workmen's International Exhibition," transmitted through Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul, Mr. A. Smeeth. It will be seen that the Committee warmly approve of the objects of the Exhibition, and have referred the correspondence for action to the meeting of the Legislature in November. A local organization may do much towards forwarding the interests of our home mechanics, and securing a representation of our industry and skill in the proposed Exhibition. Let us by all means foster home industry and skill, and encourage our mechanics to compete with their brothers of other States and countries. We are sure that we will not suffer by the contest.

If the Cape Fear Agricultural Association can receive the aid necessary to complete its preparations, now being rapidly pushed forward, and if the farmers, mechanics, merchants and others sustain it by their presence, and by the exhibition of the results of their industry and skill, it will achieve such a success as will render it one of the most beneficial institutions of the country.

The list of premiums, which is extensive and liberal, will be published in a few days and extensively circulated through the counties embraced within the limits of the Association. We hope it will attract general attention and be distributed among the people of the several counties by those who come in possession of them. A united effort upon the part of our people will establish the success of this enterprise, and it is every way worthy of their most earnest support. Its good influence will extend to every department of business and to all classes of people.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association feel greatly indebted to the efforts to improve the Fair Grounds donated to them by the County Commissioners, and hereby tender their thanks to the following firms and individuals for their liberal and timely aid in that behalf. They acknowledge the following subscriptions to wit:

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Cane Fibre Manufacture.

In a recent issue of the Dispatch it was noticed that the Ochoa farm, near Norfolk, Va., had been sold to a party of gentlemen, and that an establishment of what is known as the American Fibre Company was to be erected thereon for the purpose of turning the cane which abounds in the southern States into fibre, the pulp of fibre to be carried to Richmond and manufactured there. In this connection an article taken from the Cincinnati Commoner will be found of interest. That paper says:

"We think we may congratulate the South on the prospect of this new manufacture, of which it will become the seat. The cane from which the fibre can be made in any quantity required by the wants of the world, is the spontaneous growth of the swamps and lowlands of the southern States. The patenting of the process, to be known very extensively hereafter, in commerce as the cane fibre, have secured by their patents the monopoly of both the article itself and the peculiar process of its manufacture. They have made up their minds that it will be most profitable to them to set up their works at Norfolk and Baltimore, and to go into the business to an extent that shall know no limit but the demand. It is therefore a business that will soon amount to twenty, fifty, or a hundred million of dollars per annum. The patentees are solid men, and intend to keep control of the whole affair themselves by their agents, and to secure the monopoly of the manufacturing of the articles from fibre to be done by persons engaging to pay a royalty."

"No doubt that in the cities of the North, as now at St. Louis, factories for making all manner of articles will be established, and that the South will be reduced to their cotton staple another new article of commerce which bids fair to be only second to it, and not unworthy of such a distinguished associate. Cheap fibre—cheaper than cotton, and adapted to coarser uses—is a desideratum of the age. And cane is the most abundant, cheap, and in some cases the most valuable source of supply. The process of converting cannot possibly be superseded, for it is efficient and expeditious, requiring very little labor and no chemicals nor delay. It is the expectation of the patentees that they have monopolized not only an article for paper-making, to be used in all grades of stationery, bookbinding, and in the manufacture of hats, shoes and ships, which, it is claimed, can be built lighter, tighter, and stronger, than in any other way. They make the same claim for buckets, barrels, tubs, and for furniture, and even for clothing itself."

"They announce that in consequence of their invention, which they say is the first of the kind, they will be able to supply the new material of extensive use, the whole manufacture of paper box board and common wrapping paper will be transferred from the North to the South. They say in one of their circulars that Richmond ought, and probably soon will, in consequence of the monopoly of the cane, to become as prominent as Lowell as a manufacturing city."

"It is claimed that straw makes too hard a paper, but mixed with a little cane fibre the mixture of straw and cane pulp is the thing—just right. Every day develops the fact, and the cane made ready for use recently been discovered that the cane can be reduced to fibre at an actual cost of three dollars a ton for all expenses, and that in most cases a ton of fibre costs less than a ton of timber. The fibre is easily mixed with clay, and can be made up into blocks, slabs or panels; and that with powdered slate and coal-tar will make an incombustible roof which will be both fire and water proof. It will make excellent clasp-boards; and not only roofs, but floors, outer and inner walls and ceilings may be produced from the cane fibre."

"All these can be put up in winter as well as summer, and the cane made ready for immediate occupation. There is no warping, cracking, or shrinking; and a house of extra comfort can be built for half the ordinary cost; so that there will be cheap houses for the millions. Ships and steamers can also be constructed for a great deal less money than at present, and the lumber they will last much longer than the wooden ones, and defy the dry-rot, worms, and destruction by fire. The twin products of the South, cotton and cane, if properly managed, will bring back to her greater prosperity than ever; for which she has our best wishes and heartiest congratulations."

Bank Failure.

Of the swindling banker at Penn Yan, New York State, it is now said that the net will reach \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 being to the creditors, the balance of \$1,000,000 is to be paid to the bank. The banker held a large amount of federal bonds as collaterals and for safe-keeping. These he converted in New York from time to time, paying the owners their interest when due, and so avoiding suspicion. When he was arrested he was sent to the State Prison at Albany. The Watkins Express gave the following incidents connected with the failure:

"A lady presented a check drawn by a distinguished attorney of Canada for the sum of \$1,400 or \$1,500 only the day before the catastrophe, and was induced to cash it. The check was cashed, and the lady received the money. The banker held a large amount of federal bonds as collaterals and for safe-keeping. These he converted in New York from time to time, paying the owners their interest when due, and so avoiding suspicion. When he was arrested he was sent to the State Prison at Albany. The Watkins Express gave the following incidents connected with the failure:

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The Future Household.

From the Boston Boston Times, July 18.

HOW TO ECONOMISE FAMILY EXPENSES.

The Mother's Paradise.—The Servant Girl Dispensed with.—An Enterprise Declared to Create a Great Revolution.

The Cambridge Co-operative Housekeeping Association is the name of a Society composed of certain ladies and gentlemen in Cambridge, and its object, concisely stated, is to do away with the inconveniences, not to say terrors, of modern housekeeping by means of the application of the co-operative principle. In an address made by Mrs. Charles P. Pierce to the members of the Society a few weeks ago the purposes of the Association are very clearly and charmingly set forth, and the feasibility of applying the principles of co-operation to washing and cooking, as well as the manufacture of cloth and hardware, is made patent. Mrs. Pierce says that in the first place there are three reasons for the formation of such an association which must be obvious to everybody. They are: First, to save the cost of food, which has doubled in ten years, and shows no sign of decreasing; but rather of increasing. Second—That, notwithstanding the greatly enlarged expense of feeding servants, these do less work than formerly and demand much higher wages. Third—That although they do less work and for more wages, they do it worse instead of better, and are more and more unwilling to be controlled by their mistresses, and leave their place at shorter and shorter intervals, and for less and less provocation every year. After some more reflections on the defects of the customary method of housekeeping, she stated, to explain the long lecture, that the object of the Association was to start, at first, with the evident proposition that it is cheaper for a housekeeper to buy at first cost than at third, fourth, or fifth, she shows that this can only be done by several uniting together so that they can purchase at wholesale, and divide the goods among one another; or to sell the goods to the members of the Association at a certain price, the profits to be divided at stated periods. In illustration of this system she reviews at some length the progress of co-operative societies in England, from their humble beginning among the weavers of Rockdale up to their stupendous proportions in Germany.

The object of the Cambridge Society is—first, the combination of capital; and second, the division and organization of labor. They intend to have a storehouse for provisions, a kitchen, a bakery, and a laundry; and it is proposed to fix the price of each article at a certain figure, and to make an ingenious calculation, and show that it costs every family of moderate size \$22.50 a month merely for the wages of a cook and for the fuel she consumes in cooking; and she estimates that by means of the co-operative system this can be done at \$10 a month. She thinks that the cost of each article at \$20 per month and six assistants at \$12 per month each can do the cooking for twenty-five families, and use five tons of coal where twenty-five are now used.

The washing will be done at the corporation laundry at twenty-five cents per dozen, which is a very reasonable price. The meals will be sent to the members in households in what is known as a Norwegian kitchen—that is, a wooden box, lined with wool and felt, which will keep food hot for several hours.

The total subscription price to enable a family to enjoy the advantages of the store, kitchen, bakery and laundry, will be \$100, and the estimates that it will cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to start the enterprise. A building will be erected near Harvard square, and it is thought that everything will be ready by November, so that the institution will be in thorough order at the home of the Cambridge Society, and the estimates that it will cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to start the enterprise. A building will be erected near Harvard square, and it is thought that everything will be ready by November, so that the institution will be in thorough order at the home of the Cambridge Society, and the estimates that it will cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to start the enterprise.

The establishment will be managed by a committee of housekeepers, subject to the half-yearly supervision of the husbands, who are directly interested in it through their wives' subscriptions. Cambridge is a good place to start such an enterprise, as there are so many students' boarding-houses in the vicinity of Harvard square that the landlords will be glad to enter into the arrangement. The idea seems to be practical, and we hope it may be successfully carried out.

The Boston Tragedy.—The Inquest on the Body of Mrs. Hobbs.—Testimony Closed.

Boston, August 7.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Hobbs was continued today. The verdict will be rendered on Monday. Mrs. Nellie Hopkins, a niece of the deceased, where she was visiting, and a resident of Philadelphia, testified to the manner of shooting substantially as previous witnesses, as also William T. Ballock, a physician of Providence, and who attended Mrs. Hobbs when she was shot. Both of these witnesses testified that the pistol shots were fired when the door was shut, and neither saw who fired them. A third witness was Lieut. Graves, who had charge of the police station when White was brought in. He merely testified to that fact. The last and most important witness was officer Ripley, who sat up all night watching the prisoner, who conversed freely. The witness said White was much excited when he was brought in, and expressed the regret that he had not killed himself. Shortly after he was locked up in his cell, and he said to White, "You ought to be hung. White became angry at that and said that it was cowardly, but when the question was asked if it was not more cowardly to draw a pistol and proceed to fire away at a defenseless woman until she was killed, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing."

His shawl and military overcoat were brought to him. When he took the coat he held it up, looking at it, and said: "It would have been better if I had been killed when I wore this." He said he ought to have gone away in the afternoon as he intended to do, but something detained him. He was locked up in his cell the next day. During the night he was restless. Witness asked him if he could not sleep, and he said: "Oh, no! there is no sleep for the wicked; there is no more sleep for me." He said if he was the only one to suffer it would not be so bad. The remark made that the latter's body was much frantic with grief, when he said: "Oh, he is young! there are others who will suffer more." He inquired if she was dead; witness replied that he did not know, and if he did, perhaps he should not be permitted to tell it. He replied: "That's right; do not tell me anything you have not the right to tell me." He wanted to go to the captain's room to write a note to a person who had his funds. He also talked about his counsel, and said he would like to have Chas. L. Lincoln. He said he also would like to see Mr. Burt, the postmaster of Boston. During the night he also muttered to himself something about being an honest man yesterday, and now an occupant of a felon's cell. This closes the testimony.

A Home for Jefferson Davis.

An attempt is making in Bourbon county, Ky., to raise a fund for the purpose of purchasing a home for Jefferson Davis in his native State. A gentleman of Louisville has offered, if fifty thousand dollars or more shall be subscribed to the end that he may be able to build a fine house, to give a splendid building site for the same. This with ten acres attached, within four miles of Louisville.

The Flying Ship.

The San Francisco Spectator says of Mr. Marriott, the inventor of the new balloon: "He has enlisted the money and sympathy of some of the shrewdest men of this community, and they are now preparing a party of six gentlemen, by means of which a party of six gentlemen will make a trial trip to New York and back. This machine will be ready for trial in sixty or ninety days."

The Ten-Dollar Counterfeit Greenbacks.

The Treasurer of the United States lately received a letter from the cashier of a bank in Indianapolis, enclosing a good ten dollar note and the issue under date of March 3, 1863, put in lieu of the counterfeit note, asking that the note be returned with a statement of the difference between it and the new counterfeit. It was stated that the same issue of greenbacks vary in small particulars, and an answer to this was given by the Treasurer. Why the counterfeiters should use a plate good worn a new one is used, and no two are exactly alike. As but one note has actually been pronounced counterfeit, though others evidently are, applications for specimens of the counterfeit are useless. A large number of such applications have been received. The Treasurer is convinced that this ten dollar note is the most dangerous counterfeit yet discovered.

From the Montgomery Mail.

Montgomery, August 7.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Hobbs was continued today. The verdict will be rendered on Monday. Mrs. Nellie Hopkins, a niece of the deceased, where she was visiting, and a resident of Philadelphia, testified to the manner of shooting substantially as previous witnesses, as also William T. Ballock, a physician of Providence, and who attended Mrs. Hobbs when she was shot. Both of these witnesses testified that the pistol shots were fired when the door was shut, and neither saw who fired them. A third witness was Lieut. Graves, who had charge of the police station when White was brought in. He merely testified to that fact. The last and most important witness was officer Ripley, who sat up all night watching the prisoner, who conversed freely. The witness said White was much excited when he was brought in, and expressed the regret that he had not killed himself. Shortly after he was locked up in his cell, and he said to White, "You ought to be hung. White became angry at that and said that it was cowardly, but when the question was asked if it was not more cowardly to draw a pistol and proceed to fire away at a defenseless woman until she was killed, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing."

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The Episcopal Church in Ireland.

The most important religious news we have received from England for a long time is the announcement that the Irish bishops (we presume, of course) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although it is not so expressed, have resolved that a general synod shall assemble on an early day, in which the laity, as well as the clergy, shall be represented, and also to convene the provincial synods to consider local changes necessary to be made in the church. This will be the first meeting of a synod of the English church in the British Isles in which lay representation has ever obtained recognition. So long as the church was an establishment connected with the government, Parliament and the Queen retained in their own hands the entire power to regulate its affairs. The bishops were members of the House of Peers for that reason; but with the dissolution of the church in Ireland and the cessation of the right of Irish bishops to seats in the House, the church in Ireland resumes its right to self-government, and therefore its synods will be important bodies. The form of government for the church in Ireland has yet to be provided, and this is the principal object for which these meetings are to be held.

Health of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

We have the pleasure (says the New Orleans Picayune) of announcing to our readers that in a letter very recently received from him by a relative of his, Mr. Davis speaks of his health as by no means precarious as has been lately represented.

Shingles not Taxable.

Commissioner Delano has decided that shingles are not taxable; that they may be shipped through other hands, as laths and boards